Boveral of the steamship companies engaged

in bringing alien immigrants to New York

Bids for Construction of Battle Ships and

Washington, Oct. 1.-Bids were opened at

the Navy Department to-day for the construction of three coast line battle ships and one

protected triple-screw cruiser, provided for by act of Congress, approved June 30, 1890. There

were two classes of bids for the battle ships

one for the construction according to depart-

ment plans and the other according to the

William E. Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia

offered to build one of the battle ships second-

ing to department's plans for \$2,990,000, and

two of them for \$5,780,000; using his own plans will build one for \$3,120,000, and two for \$6,040,000. This firm offered to build the protected cruiser on department's plans for \$2,725,000.

\$2.725.000.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco offered to build one of the battle ships according to department's plans for \$3.240.000, and two of them for \$6.400.000. Their bid for the cruiser was \$8.025.000.

two of them for \$8,400,000. Their bid for the cruiser was \$8,025,000,

The Bath Iron Works of Bath Me., offered to build one of the battle ships in accordance with department's plans for \$3,149,000, and the Bisdon Iron Works of San Francisco offered to build one of that class of vessols for \$3,275,000.

There were no other bidders.

In view of a provision of the law that one of the battle ships shall be built on the Pacific coast it is likely that the Union Iron Works will get the contract of one of the battle ships, and the Cramps will probably get the contracts for the other two battle ships and the protected cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The populatio s were to-day announced by the Census Bureau

Oktomes and towns as follows:

Ohio-Akron, 27,702: increase, 11,180. Alliance, 7,588; increase, 2,822. Asitabila, 8,316; increase, 5,771. Canton, 29,327; increase, 1,088; East Liverpool, 10,47; increase, 5,379. Massion, 10,008; increase, 2,222. Bisubserville, 18,363; increase, 1,270. Warren, 6,980; increase, 1,004. Wellwrille, 5,236; increase, 1,80. Cougstown, 38,190; increase, 1,270.

Virginia-Manchester, 9,220; increase, 1,7,704.

Virginia-Manchester, 9,220; increase, 1,500. Petersburgh, 23,817; increase, 1,681. Bichmond, 83,835; increase, 17,238.

Georgia-Columbus, 18,850; increase, 9,527. The population of the State of Georgia is 1,834,386; increase, 252,186, or 18,95 per cent.

PETERSON'S DISAPPEABANCE.

He is Said to Have Two Wives in Bridge-

port and One from the Old Country. BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 1 .- The Swedish popula-

ion are astonished at the recent disappear-

ance of James C. Peterson, who for eight years

or more has conducted a shoemaking estab-

Habment at 373 Broad street. Peterson came to this country from Copenhagen about ten

years ago, and soon afterward established a

lucrative business. He passed as a single man, and was very popular among his countrymen. When he had a well-established trade he told

his friends that he thought it wise to settle down in life, so he purchased a farm near Fair-

field, and with a pretty young Swedish woman,

to whom he had been paying attention for six months, took up his residence there. It was

understood among his Swedish friends that he

Their Marriage Aspulled,

Training Episcopalian Beasumesses

on Broadway. The Bey, Dr. W. B. Hunting

The first session of the training school for desconnesses in the Episcopai Church was

Justice Pratt of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has annulled the marriage of Eugene T. Sieber and Carrie M. Sieber. The couple were

had been quietly married to the girl, but this

of cities and towns as follows:

bidder's plans. The bids were as follows:

OURSET AND UNEVENTEUR ENDING OF THE FIRST SESSION.

Ma One Offered a Resetution Thanking Conr Beed for fits Fatraces and Importisitty. but Members Rushed Out of the Hall and Roft Him to Announce Adjournment to Smpty Sents-The House Removed Its Postmaster, and Had a Very Lively Dis-

moston Before the Cavel Fell. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The first session of the Fifty-first Congress, known generally among ublicans as "a business session," came to a very quiet ending to-day at 6 P. M. For an before that time both Houses were in recoss, there being no further legislation to be transacted, except the reception of announcements of the President's signature to bills. President Harrison spent the day at the Capitol. occupying the room set apart for the Chief Executive at the Senate end of the building. He was accompated by each member of his Cabinet, except Uncle Jerry Rusk, who is swinging round the circle, delivering addresses at the county fairs. In the Senate Mr. Harris presented a resolution tendering the thanks of the body to Vice-President Morton for his fair and impartial conduct in the chair, and Mr. Ransom performed a like service for President pro tem. Ingalis. In the House no Democrat arose to offer this mark of courtesy to Speaker Reed, and the final adjournment there came without an interesting incident of any kind. It is not customary to offer a resolution of thanks to the Speaker at the end of each session, but only at the expiration of a Congress. Even if such action were usual, however, it is not likely that any Democratic Representative would have been found willing to propose this mark of courtery to Speaker Reed. He did not expect to be thus honored, and his Republican colleagues offered no suggestion regarding the subject.

It was not necessary for Capt. Bassett to turn back the hands of the clock to-day in order that business might be transacted after the expiration of the hour set apart for adjournment, for long before that time all legislation had been transacted, and the Senators set about chatting and congratulating each other on the approach of their vacation after a

The House celebrated its adjournment by indulging in a lively discussion not at all complimentary to Benator Matthew Stanley Quay. Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and by removing its Postmaster, who has been found guilty by an investigating mmittee of being very much of a fool. if not altogether a knave. John Allen, the humorist of the House, came to the front in a new rôle in the proceedings just before adjournment, and his most ardent friends must admit that he did not add laurels to his crown. He made a savage attack upon Quay, but was elumay in the delivery of his remarks, and somewhat confused in his arrangement and statement of facts. He had the House entirely at bay, however, when demanding the privilege of continuing his attack by extending his remarks in the Record, and when this boon was denied him he relies the point of no quorum, and would not withdraw it until the much desired leave was given him to print and extend his remarks. Had he not withdrawn his point business would at once have come to a standarill, and it would have been impossible to reach a vote upon anything, even the motion to adjourn. The privilege finally stranged to Mr. Allen was that of printing in the Record remarks, "upon the Tariff and Appropriation bills." He will take advantage of the situation to conclude what he had to say regarding the silence of Senato; Quay on the charges made against him in open seesion by Representative Rennedy.

During the confusion attending the closing hours little Gen. Joe Wheeler of Alabama. the humorist of the House, came to the front in

since of Senator Quay on the charges made against him in open seasion by Representative heanedy.

During the confusion attending the closing hours little Gen. Jee Wheeler of Alabama, whose voice is seldom heard on the floor, rashed down the side, and to the great amusement of the members and spectators protested against an adjournment until he could be informed whether a bill in which he was interested, providing for pensions to survivors of the Florida war, had been duly signed. The fighting Southerner was much exolted and grow only mere so when the Speaker, in his peculiarly exasperating voice, told him he could get the deared information from the Clerk. This did not satisfy the persistant generalemant from Alabama and he continued to demand information on the subject until he was howled down by the demands of members on both sides for the consideration of matters in which they were deeply concerned.

Byeaker leed kept his hand on the House lever to the very last, and retained control of business so completely that no mensures alipped through that did not meet with his approval. The combination formed some time ago to force him to open the doors for the passage of the public building jobs falled, and every one of these bills which the Sheaker put his foot down upon several months ago were, in spite of protestation of his Maine colleague. Mr. Milliken, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, lett hanging far above the reach of all the grabers when the gave lief little of the protestably building bills, but hosts of others, which carried with them large sums of money or established pree-dents that might in the future le emisargasting to gavel (ell to-day, Not only public building bills, but hosts of others, which carried with them large sums of money or established precedents that might in the future be embarrassing to the Republican party, were kept out of reach and not one of them was put through. When the hour for adjournment came. Speaker Reed, who was as cool as the proverbial cucumber, brought the session to a close without a single word become the full announcement, and them directing his messenger to take charge of the ivory gavel, silver instand, and large basket of flowers that adorted his desk, he retired to his room, where he spent a quarter of an hour in shaking hands with members who called to bid him good-by.

Final Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-In the Senate, after prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution for the appointjoin a like committee on the part of the House to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that unless he shall have any further communication to make, the two Houses are now ready to adjourn. The resolution was agreed to, and Measrs. Sherman and Harris were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate Mr. Manderson, from the Committee on

Printing, reported back the House bill to revise the wages of certain employees in the Government Printing Office, with a substitute providing that the pay of all the employees engaged exclusively on night work between 5
P. M. and 8 P. M. shall be 20 per cent, in addition to the pay for day labor. Calendar.

Mr. Edmands (Rep. Vt.) moved to proceed to executive business.

Mr. Biair (Rep. N. H.) appealed to the Senator from Vermont to withdraw that motion in errier that the Labor bill might be taken up.

Mr. Edmands — should be most glad to join with my friend from New Hampshire in passing a suitable bill, but it is perfectly impossible that such a bill can become a law at this time. It would have to go lases to the House of Representatives, which is probably somewhat short in the number of its premers.

Mr. Blair—I refer to the bill already passed by the House at this session providing for the reimbursement of air pars for labor performed under the Eight-hour law.

Mr. Edmunds—I understand what the bill is; but it has been amended in the Senate or ought to be in order not to make mere gifts to people who with a perfect understanding, agreed to do a certain amount of work for a certain amount of pay, and get it. Other people who acted under moral or other coercion are really entitled to consideration.

Mr. Edmunds—And the result of that would be, of course, a question between the two flouses; and it is impossible to have it considered at this session. I must therefore inside on my motion.

The motion was agreed to and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. engaged exclusively on night work between 5

The motion was agreed to and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Logiciative business was resumed at 1:20 P. R. The Vice-President into better the sonate three districts of the Court of Chains of the man bills reterring to the Court of Chains should be the bills reterring to the Court of Chains of the man bills reterring to the Court of Chains for the President of the Portland Company of Portland Me., and the Portland Company of Portland Me., and the portland Company of Portland Me., and the portland for the persons of gambling the District of Columbia for the purpose of gambling. The President does not preside to the latter bill is that if does not preside to the latter bill is that if does not preside to the latter bill is that if does not preside to the prohibite does not preside the washing to post of the prohibite and the President thinks it should be the prohibite should popy to all persons one all piaces. The three messages were failed in the table.

A message was received from the House asking concurrence in a resolution to make another correction in the Tariff bill in persons and the concurrent resolution on the subject at once they have because the was allowed the concurrent resolution was laid before the heate.

Mr. Idmunds said this; he was unwilling to

to notify the House informally that the Senate is unable to consider the resolution.

A resolution to continue in employment the sensional employees of the Senate for another mouth and to may them out of the contingent fund was reported and agreed to.

At 5 minutes before 5 the Tariff bill, enrolled was received from the House, with the Speaker's signature, and it was immediately signed by the Vice-President and sent to the President of the United States for his signature.

Aldrich (Rep., B. L.), thereupon reported the adjournment resolution, amended so fix the time at 5 P. M. to-day, and it was back the adjournment recolution, amended so as to fix the time at 8 P. M. to-day, and it was sarreed to.

At 3:20 a recess was taken till 4 o'clock. While business was in suspense. Mr. Blaine, who had accompanied the President to the Capitol, atopped fate the Senate chamber and was greeted with cordiality by several of his former associates—Messar. Dawes, Cullom, Hawley, Jugalis, and others. Mr. Ingalis pressed him to come into his old seat, and Mr. Blaine, having complied with the roquest, was for a time the centre of a pleasant group. He looked very bright and cheerful, and seemed in excellent spirits.

At five minutes before the timelproposed by the Senate for final adjournment, Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, delivered a message from that body proposing a conference on a private pension bill. The Clerk smiled as he acquitted himself of his mission, and Senators seemed to think it not a bad joke.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tean), offered a recolution (Mr. Dolph being in the chair) tendering the thanks of the Senate to Vice-President Morron for the dignified, impartial, and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senata. Adopted unanmously.

A resolution, similar in its terms, was offer-

manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Benate. Adopted unanimously.

A resolution, similar in its terms, was offered by Mr. Ransom (Desm., N.C.) in compliment
to Senator Ingalis, as President pro tempore,
and it was also unanimously adopted.

At 10 minutes past is message was received
from the House that the adournment resolution had been amended by substituting 6 o'clock
for 5, and the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Biserman (in company with Mr. Harris)
reported that the committee of the two Houses
had waited on the President and had informed
him that the two Houses had concluded their
business and were prepared to adjourn, if he
had no further communication to them, and
that the President had answored that he had
no further communication to make.

The Benate then took a recess till ten minutes before 6. At the expiration of the recess
a measage was received from the House announcing its concurrence with the resolution
as to negotiations with Mexico to prevent
Chinese entering the United States from that
republic.

Then came the last scene, the Vice-President's acknowledgments for the complimentary resolution of the Senate. When the hands
on the clock dial pointed to 6 o'clock Mr. Morton rose and said:

Benators at libery to return to their bomes, lex-

on the clock dial pointed to 6 o'clock Mr. Morton rose and said:

Senators before making the amountement that will leave senators at liberty to return to their bomes, I express my most grateful appreciation of the resolution of approval and confidence with which you have been ored me. Assuming, as I did, the responsibilities of the chair without previous experience as a presiding officer, it is not precessory for me to say that if I have discharged the delicate and important duties of the position in a satisfar-sory manner, it is due to the indugent consideration and cordial deoperation which I have received from every Senator on this floor. I ladulge in the samest hope that I may be permitted, upon the reassembling of Congress, to see received from every Senator on this floor. I ladulge in the samest hope that I may be permitted, upon the reassembling of Congress, to see the subject of the contract of the season of the first of the careful consideration of this bedy and become laws It only remains from the contract of the careful consideration of this bedy and become laws. It only remains from the deciract as I now do, that the Senate stands adjourned without day (Applause).

And thus the first session of the Fifty-first Congress came to a close, a session during which the Senate met for 224 days against 197 days in the Fifted Congress, which terminated on Oct 20, 1889. Measured in hours, the dispreparation was all greater than in days, eight hours a day having been the average time during much of the period when the Tariff bill was under discussion.

Before the reading of the journal in the House Mr. Breekinridge (Dem., Ky.), raised the point of order that there was no quorum present. While waiting a quorum a message from the Senate announced the agreement to the conference report on the Tariff bill. Shortly before 1 o'clock Mr. Breckinridge withdrew his point, but it was immediately renewed by Mr. Kilgore of Texas. A few minutes afterward Mr. Kilgore relented, and the journal was read.

Mr. McKinley (Rep., Ohio) called up the House concurrent resolution directing the Clerk to number consecutively the paragraphs of the enrolled Tariff bill, with Senate amendments thereto. The amendments were agreed to. Mr. McKinley then offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, directing the punctuation of the enrolled Tariff bill. He also offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar

committee of three members to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the Fresident and inform him that Congress is ready to adjourn if he has no further communication to make. Adopted.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont) submitted the conterence report on the bill to dispose of the Fort Ellis military reservation in Montana. This bill Mr. Alien (Den., Miss.) took as a text for a political speech, in which he charged the Republican party with degeneracy and inconsistency. To say that the Republican party had begun with Abraham Lincoin and ended with Benjamin Harrison was proof that the party had gone to seed. The Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee had been about the country making speeches.

A Republican—How about Mills?

Committee had been about the country making speeches.

A Republican—How about Mills?

Mr. Ailen—the is out speaking, too.

Mr. Ailen then criticised the desaker for denouncing the Democratic party for having allowed the Tariff bill and the Force bill to go through without fillibustering opposition, and then to fillibuster against the seating of a nearo. In the last Congress the present Speaker slowed the Mills Tariff bill to pass, but fillibustered against the report of the Committee on Elections. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McKinley) said that he had resorted to unconstitutional methods to deteat legislation, but that he never fild it from high or noble purposes. He (Mr. Ailen) had resorted to the same methods, but he had always done so for high and noble purposes. He then took up and ridiculed the contents of the Republican campaign handbook, when he was interrupted by the Speaker with the remark that if the gentleman would permit him to interpose he would lay several enroiled bills before the House. This was done, and the Speaker then appointed Messrs. McKinley, Perkins, and McMillin as the committee to wait upon the President. Mr. Ailen then continued his criticism of the campaign book.

Mr. McCreary (Dem. Ky.) gave notice that he would raise the point of no quorum against the conference report, and Mr. Carter thereupon withdrew it.

Mr. Caswell (Rep., Wis.) submitted a Jetter addressed to the Speaker by James L. Wheat, Postmaster of the House, tendering his resignation.

Mr. Finde (Dem., Tenn.) inquired if the Speak-

nation.
Mr. Finlos (Dem., Teon.) inquired if the Speaker had a right to accept the resignation.
The Speaker replied that the Chair had nothing to do with it. He simply laid the matter before the lique.

The Speaker replied that the Chair has nothing to do with it. He simply laid the matter before the liouse.

Subsequently Mr. Speener (Rep., R. I.) from the Committee on Accounts submitted the report of that committee upon the subject. The report says that the charges made by the Enice resolution against the Postmaster of the House have been substantially established, and although the relations between Dalton, the previous Postmaster, and Culbertson, the mail contractor give rise to grave suspicion that some private arrangement existed between them whereby Dalton, during the Forty-night and Fiftleth Congresses derived personal profits cut of his contracts for carrying the mails, no absolute proof has been obtained. The report is accompanied by a resolution declaring the office of Fostmaster of the House varant, and directing the Assistant Postmaster to perform the duties of Postmaster Uniti a Postmaster shall have been elepted and duit qualified.

Mr. Hayes (Dom., Iowa) submitted a minority report, sureling in substance with the majority report, but dissenting from it in its reference to Postmaster Dalton. Mr. Dalton's conduct of the office had been clean, and a mero suspicton against him should not have been in exporated in the report.

Mr. Caswell (Rep., Wis.) had no fault to find with the majority report, and said that the Postmaster, who was about to retire from office, would go without one dollar of the public funds in his pocket. On the contrary, the result of Mr. Wheet's administration had been a saving of \$1,300 to the Covernment.

The resolution declaring the office of Postmaster vacant was then agreed to.

Mr. McKiniey aladed up the resolution for final addurance and an diverse are amendment, which was agreed to. fixing the hour at \$6.00 to the contrary that the House alsetter from literresentors and the House alsetter from literrese

Logiciative business was resumed at 1:20 P. M. The Vice-Fresdent init before the sense to three veto messages from the Freschent two of them on believe training to the Court of Chains the slaims of Charles P. Chonteau, and of the Fortland Company of Portland, Mc. and the third on two fill to prehibit bookmaking and pool selling in the District of Columbia for the Burposs of sambling. The President so objection to the latter bill is that it does not prehibit bookmaking and pool selling, but, on the contrary, permits it the case of the Washington Joskey Club and of other clubs owning rase traces. If that form of granting was to be probabled one the President tillies it should be, the probability and granting was to be probabled one the President tillies it should be, the probability of the President to enter the necessage was laid on the Cable.

A message was resolved from the House asking concurrants a resolution to make another correction in the subject at once took place between Messay. Allion Adrien Lemmas and Comma, and at its constituing to secting P. Finat of Mesonsin as footmaster of the House but Nr. Willings objected, and the concurrent resolution was laid before the Mesons hasked unanimous characterists and that he are resolved to make any other correction in the subject at once took place between Messay. Allion Adrien Lemmas and Comma, and at its constituing to secting P. Finat of Mesonsin as footmaster of the House but Nr. Willings objected, and the concurrent resolution was laid before the Mesons hasked unanimous consent to the make and the resident than no further communication to make and the free stand as it is, but the Messay and an animated discussion it was agreed.

After an animated discussion it was agreed.

During the recess and up over a smearing the hour at a constitution of the President and no further and the constitution of the Recess of the previous trained to wait up at the free interference trained to the constitution of the Recess of the first district of the same and the constitut

The Liver

and hidneys are organs which it is important should be hept in good condition, and yet they are overworked and abused by mearly everylody, much they become

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apetheonries, Lewelt, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

left the hall to make preparation for their de-parture from the city, and when the Spraker's wavel reconvened the House, that official looked down upon a wast array of empty seats. He merely said that, according to the concur-rent precipition, he declared the first session of the Fifty-first Congress adjourned without day.

LIPE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-The Senate to-day releated the nomination of Gen. Lewis Merrill of Philadelphia to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army on the retired list. Once before Gen. Merrill was nominated to this place, but his name was afterward withdrawn. In both eams from the Sanstors from South Carolina. It is alleged that these Senators have never forgiven Gen. Merrill for the active part he took in enforcing the Ku Klux law in the Palmetro State in the turbulent times of the reconstruction period. It is also said that the Senastruction period. At is also said that he cena-tors from Louisiana remember with impressive vividness the part performed by Gen. Merrill when he was in command of the United States troops in that State during the period of the reign of terror inspired by the White Leaguers in 1874 and 1873.

troops in that Nate during the period of the reign of terror inspired by the White Leaguers in 1874 and 1873.

The first time that Gen. Merrill was nominated to fill the office of Lieutenant-Colonel was in January, 1885, under President Cleveland's Administration. At that time Gen. Merrill was the senior Major of the Seventh Cavaliry. He had served through the war in the Army of the Southwest, and had made a brilliant record. Rubsequently, 1870 to 1873, by order of President Grant, he was blaced in command of the forces in Fouth Carolina. His record was such according to the estimate of Gen. Grant, that the latter said that neither the country nor the State could ever repay him for the great good that he had accomplished. It was at Sheridan's request that Merrill was sent to Louisiana. At that time the Administration considered that extreme measures must be resorted to, and it is perhaps due to the fidelity of Gen. Merrill in carrying out instructions received from Washington that he has incurred the antagonism of the Senators from those two States. At any rate, the nomination sent in by President Cleveland in 1886 was withdrawn upon the pretext that Gen. Merrill could not be promoted to fill the vacancy, because of disability, which had been determined by a Board of Surgeons in 1885. This disability was consequent to a wound received in battle at Little Rock during the war. It is confidently stated that this pretext was found immediately after the Benators from South Carolina had informed Mr. Cleveland of the part taken by Gen. Merrill. Lieut. Geo. W. Kingsbury, and Henry H. Bellos rights which had been abrogated by President Cleveland. The bill was sent to the President Cleveland. The bill was sent to the President Harrison that the bill was sent to the Rock during the Mar. The namentons of the sentence of the part and without recommendations of the sentence of the cofficers were sent to the Senator of the Cofficers were sent to the Senator of the cofficers were sent to the Senator of the cofficers were sente

War Department. It was only by peremptory orders on the part of President Harrison that the bill was returned in due form and without recommendations of disapproval. The nominations of the three officers were sent to the Senate on Monday. To-day Lieuts, Kingsbury and Bellos, whose cases were exactly the same as Merrill's were confirmed, but the confirmation of Gen. Merrill's nomination to be Lieutenant-Colonel was objected to by Senator Builer. Ordinarily a single objection does not defeat a nomination, but since the bassage of the Tariff bill there has been a great exodus of Senators from the city, and it was feared that a call of the Senate would not disclose a quorum, which would have necessitated an adjournment. At that time the Tariff bill had not been signed, and the friends of Gen. Merrill feared that it would be impossible to get a sufficient number of Senators either to confirm the nomination of the senators either to senfirm the nomination of the senators that the Tariff bill had been signed, by the President. So the nomination died, It will be sent in next season, and will have the undivided support of the Republican Senators.

Senator Edmunds was in a talkative mood

Senator Edmunds was in a talkative mood to-day, and gave in plain language his views about the probable passage of the Force bill at

to-day, and gave in plain language his views about the probable passage of the Force bill at the next section of Congress, and his cominion of his Republican colleagues who did not dare to change the rules during the present session. On these points Mr. Edmunds said:

"The Election bill should have been, and could have been passed this session. More than that, it would have been had there not been an agreement (to which I was not a parry) between some of my Republican brethen and the Democratic Senators. It may be that the rules of the Senate will need to be amended before the bill can pass, but I am of opinion that we have rules enough. The parliamentary practice, long approved, provides that when there is an evident intention on the part of a minority to wildaily obstruct legislation, it is perfectly legitimate and only right that the majority assert its power and come to a conclusion. That is my belief. There are those of my own restry who disagree with me, and it may be that a new rule will be brought forth to meet and defeat captious minority opposition. I am willing that such a rule be adopted if it is absolutely necessary. Itule or no rule, the Federal Election bill will become iaw before the adjournment of the Fifty-first Congress."

The President has approved the act author izing the Seneca Nation to lease lands within ising the Seneca Nation to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Alleghany reservations; the act in regard to the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Ranses; the act in recognition of the services of Chief Engineer G. W. Melville and other officers of the Jeannette Arctic expedition; the joint resolution extending the time of payment to settlers on the public lands; the act providing an American register for the steamer Joseph Oteri, Jr.; the act remitting the penalties on the grunbout Petrel; the act to incorporate trust, loan, mortgage, and other corporations in the District of Columbia; the act to regulate promotions in the army; the act in regard to Cooke Park in the District of Columbia; the act to open abandoned military reservations in Nevada to homestead entry; the act in regard to Cooke Park in the District of Columbia; the act to open abandoned military reservations in Nevada to homestead entry; the act in regard to Cooke Park in the District of Columbia; the act giving as to open abandoned military reservations in Nevada to homestead entry; the act in regard to Cooke Park in the District of Columbia; the act giving act to certain leases of right to mine coal in the Choctow Nation; the act giving the Sherman and Northwestern lialiway Commany right of way through the Indian Territory, and the set referring to the Court of Claims certain claims of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians and the freedmen of the Cherokoe Nation. the Cattaraugus and Alleghany reservations;

Nation.

President Harrison permitted the following bills, which had passed both Houses of Congress this seasion, to die for lack of signatures: Oraning increase of pension to James Meivin of Massachusetts and Benjamin T. Baker of New York. The beugiciaries have died since the bills were introduced.

M seiden of the revenue marine, the having remarried.
To restore Capt Edmund H Lieb, formerly of the
Pifth Cavairy, to the rolls of the army, and place him
on the retired list. The record shows that Lieb was four
times convicted by general court martial and he was
dismissed in 1857.
To pay A J. McCready, administrator of J. M. Himit,
55.384, balance claimed to be due on account with
Haft a trader with the Design Indians.
To pay the legal representatives of Henry L. French
for The lakes of cutton alleged to have been ested and
destroyed by United States forces at Jonesborough, On,
it 1867.
To pay D. H. Mitchell 59, 271 for 7, 417 bushels of corn
furnished the Government at Fors Harker, Remass. in
1869.

For the reasons stated in the veto of the bill for the relief of the Fortland Company of Portland. Me. the bills for the relief of Amos L. Alien, surviving pariner of Larrabee & Alien, for the relief of Reany, Son & Archbold; for the relief of the assignee of John Boach on account of the Monitor Peorta, and for the relief of the Washington Iron Works, were allowed to die.

After the contracts for the four vessels to be bid upon to-day have been made, the Navy Department will issue a call for proposals for the Ammen ram, as it has come to be known. This ram is the invention of Rear Admiral Ammen, and the plane has a strendy been made at the department. The ram will resemble the English ram Folyphenius. The experiment proved a coatly one. Whos repairs were to be made recently the bottom was cut to remove the hollers. The craft is impopular with nawy officers on account of its contracted limits. The Ammen ram will be 248 feet in length and 48 feet 5 inches wide. The draught smidships will be fifteen feet. The displacement will be 2,000 form and the engines have an indicated here power of the officer will be the guns on board and the purp as of the ram will be confined to actual contacts. The shape is that of a char, and suggests the torpedo boat Chahing with its tortle back the upper portion of which appears above he surface of the water. The Polythemus is of somewhat smaller constraint dimensions, although its displacement is 2,640 form. Unlike the American protectory is has ordnauce aboard.

The Senate, in executive season, this afterneous confirmed the following nominations:

Ministers Resident and Consulting american in the protection of the work for the order of the surfaces as the season of the water. The Senate is executive season, this afterneous confirmed the following nominations: Department will issue a call for proposals for

The Senate, in executive session, this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

Minutes Resident and Consult-teneral—George & He and di was the liret meeting of the kind in the fact return of the Prince and Charles in this country. Similar trajectors after the process of the Charles in this country. Similar trajectors selected and discharge of the Resident of the Senate of the Charles in the charles of the Residence of t

ral, and James Lowrie Bolt of Pennsylva Second Assistant Fostpansive-General.

Alfred V. Precessa, Tennessee Associate Justice Surgens Court, New Martice
Rers B. Balley, Collector Consoma Hartford, Coun.
John M. Frein et Iowa, Covernor of Arisana.
Continental Balway Commissioner—Alexander J.
Caneat, Fenneyivania, George M. Pallman, Illiants;
Banry G. Davis, West Virginia,
Fablic Park Commissioners, District of Catambia—
Jenry V. Beynton, Samual F. Langley, and R. Ross
very. THE EFFECT OF THE TARIFF ON THE PRICE OF CLOTHING.

The passage of the new Tariff Act will not produce any immediate Bichard H Jackson, Alahoma, Ensign in the navy,
Fostmusters-Connecticus, E. R. Carpenter, at East
Hampton, New York, W. N. Rayner, at Savelini C. J.
E. Rendall, at Sousse Feint: B. Johnson, at Chaylon,
H. F. Horion, at Philmont; S. C. Burdick, at Alfred
Centre, and S. Andrews, at Frankfartilis; New Jermay, Whitam H. Hewes, at Bridgeston; Thomas Palmer,
at Frankjavym; Christorher Ehal, at Earlian, and
William F. Pheips, at Marchantville. effect upon the price of clothing, because Winter stocks are already prepared and most of the cloth for next Spring's trade has been delivered or contracted for. Foreign cloths for next Spring's consumption, still to come, will be advanced in cost ten to fifteen per cent by the increased duties, which will add six or eight per cent, to the retail price of a garment.

in bringing alien immigrants to New York have declined to bear the expense of feeding and earing for immigrants barred under the law, but allowed to land pending further examination by the Collector of Customs as to their eligibility to remain in this country. It being held by the Treasury Department that his is a legitimate charge against the steamship companies. Acting Secretary Batcheller to-day write to the Superintendent of immigration at New York, suggesting that in all cases of this kind in the future the necessary examinations be made on the vessel which brought over the immigrants under suspicion. The effect of such a course would be to deny the immigrants the present privilege of landing, pending the final disposition of their cases, and to compel the stramship companies to provide for their maintenance. To some extent, therefore, the finer grades of clothing will cost the consumer slightly more next Spring, but he will hardly realize the fact, because it is difficult for even an expert to detect a difference of five or ten per cent, in the value of a gar-The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered a decision in the case of R. E. Spicer et al against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in which a motion in behalf of Spicer for a review of the departmental decision of July 17, 1890, is denied. The case involves 160 acres of land within the limits of the city of Stockane Palis. Wash., valued at several millions of dollars. ment, so much depends upon its trimming and tailoring.

The operation of the new tariff will not fairly begin to be felt until of land within the limits of the city of Snokane Falls. Wash., valued at several millions of dollars.

The land was originally occupied by an Indian named Enoth, and his right to the land depended upon whether he had severed his trival relations. The Secretary decided that he had not, and the occupancy of the Indian who has not abandoned the tribul relation existing at the date of the definite location of the road did not except the land covered thereby from the operation of the grant. The Secretary adheres to this view. next Autumn, but even then there is a mitigating circumstance in the fact that fewer Winter cloths are imported than Spring, because the weight duty is a barrier against the foreign maker. Still, there are certain fabrics that must be imported, because we cannot yet make them ourselves.

The error which it was intended to correct in the Tariff bill occurred in paragraph 318 concerning chocolate. A parenthesis was misplaced with the result that sweetened chocolate is included in the 2 cent per pound duty. As the concurrent resolution to correct the error which passed the House was objected to in the Senate, the attempt to correct the enrollment has failed, and if any remedy is applied it must be taken hereafter by joint resolution. The final adjustment of prices will be gradual; and whether it be higher or lower than at present no mortal can tell. We only know that the factors of competition, of in-Gen. George S. Batcheller, who was confirmed by the Senate to-day as Minister to Portugal, will not qualify as such for several days yet, as the President desires him to continue his present duties as assistant Secretary of the Treasury until he shall have found a suitable person for that office. vention, and of adaptation are continually working in the direction of lower prices.

It is safe to assert that the great mass of people who usually wear The Department of State has received a telegram, dated 28th ult, from our Minister at Bogota reporting that the Colombian Congress has approved the International Railway Conference without opposition, and that three Commissioners have been appointed by the President. low and medium-priced ready-made clothes will not pay more because of the new tariff. Those of us who want something better will not feel the tax to be an intolerable burden The President to-day returned without his approval the House bill declaring the retirement of Capi. Charles B. Stvers. U. S. A., legal and valid and that he is entitled as such officer to his pay. when it adds but a dollar or two to the cost of a suit or overcoat; and, even that, not this year-some other

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

TRIAL OF THE NEW PALL RIVER BOAT. The Side-Wheeler Plymouth Driven Twenty Miles an Hour.

The new Fall River line steamer Plymouth delighted a big company of mechanical folks yesterday in a trip up the Hudson and down the bay to try her triple-expansion engines. She proved herself a hummer, second only to her larger sister ship, the palatial Puritan. The double-inclined, triple-expansion engine is something entirely unique in American side-wheelers. The English have two boats of this wheelers. The English have two boats of this type, smaller than the Plymouth plying between the Isle of Man and Liverpool, and they are credited with twenty-five miles an hour. The Plymouth may never do as well as that. One of the advantages of the double-inclined triple-expansion engine is that it has no walking beam to add to the vibration of the boat. Everybody remarked that the Plymouth was assteady as a church, an ancient nautical simile which expressed a truth this time if it over side.

as steady as a church." an ancient nautical simite which expressed a truth this time if it ever illd.

The Plymouth started from her pier at the foot of Murray street at 11 o'clock, and gliced up the Hudson, greeted all the way by a vapory fusibale of toots from steam craft whose pilots recognized her as a brand new vessel. Her engine room was througed with strong-featured men, mostly engineers, deeply interested in the mechanical innovation. Vice-President stephenson Taylor of the W. & A. Fletcher Company, which made the engines, manipulated the lever when the boat started. Some of the reveral lundred experts aboard were W. H. Fletcher, George Pierce, superintendent of the Fali River line; Charles C. Worthington, Chlof Engineer Clark of the Stonington line. C. D. Shaine of the Edison Company, Warren E. Hill of the Continental Iron Works, David Carter, Capt. Le Favre, Alexander Felecher, Stephen Pletcher Isaac Lowback, Christopher Vandeveer, George Stoate, Alexander Pollock, Stephen Fletcher, Isaac Lowback, Christopher, Vandeveer, George Sloate, Alexander Pollock, Harvey C. Calkin, James Winship, Richard Hammond, Frederick E. Ames, and George E.

Harvey C. Calkin, James Winship, Richard Hammond, Frederick E. Ames, and George E. Weed.

The revolutions of the Plymouth's feathered wheels during the trip fluctuated between 23 and 26. They will make 28 revolutions under a pressure of 180 peunds of steam. Only 125 pounds was developed yesterday. The engines worked with marv-lious smoothness, and were stopped instantly and reversed on signal. On the way to the Hook the guests of the engine constructors took a view of the ceiling of the decorated offining room through bubbling glasses. The Plymouth showed a speed of twenty miles in her run down the bay. She will burn less coal to get her power than any other boat of the line. It is thought that she will be able to make the trip to and from Fall Biver with only seventy tons. The compactness of her engines enables her to carry more freight in proportion to her size than any side-wheeler affont. She will be commanded by Capt. Baylis Pavis. formerly of the Pligrim, and P. J. Benson, recently of the Bristol, will be her Chief Engineer. She is 366 feet tong over all 86 feet wide over guards, and draws 12 feet when laden. Her engines are of 5,000 indicated horse power.

The State Homosopathic Medical Society held its second day's session yesterday in the Common Council chamber in Brooklyn. Beveral papers and essays were read. That of Dr. eral papers and essays were read. That of Dr. Seldon E. Talcott, superintendent of the Middletown Asylum. "The Care of the Insane." attracted much attention. He criticised the law making it necessary to have a patient legally adjudged insane before commitment to an asylum, and in the course of his remarks said:

"As a matter of fact, there are about as many sane men looked up in our insane asy."

As a matter of fact, there are about as many sine men locked up in our insans asylums as there are devils within the golden gales of heaven. There is no more danger that sine men or women will be locked in and kept unjustly and unwisely in our bitate host this there is danger that the hosts of Satan will successfully storm and march through the closely guarded portais of Paradise."

Iterolucions were adopted favoring an amendment to the law and the admission of one or more homeopath; representatives on the State Commission in Lunacy.

understood among his Swedish friends that he had been quietly married to the girl, but this they now refuse to believe. Peterson continued to live in his new abode, and a child was bojn to the apparently happy couple.

Nothing occurred to mar the domestic comfort of the lair until November of last year, when a lady and two children arrived in this city and surprised Peterson at his place of business on Brood street. They were leterson's wife and children whom he had left in destitute clicumstances tou years before. The shoe dealer professed to be pleased at their arrival, and fitted up a home for them on John street and took up his residence there. Though he professed to love his children, but little of his old affection for his wife remained. He told an intimate irlend that years ago in Denmark his wife had made two attempts to poleon him, and that he had never forgiven her. Owing to marital difficulties he was obliged to give up a proscerous grosery business and leave for America.

A short time and Feterson purchased a new house on Kossuth street at a cost of \$2,200 and moved there with his lamily. He did not pay for the new dwelling, however, and allowed bills to accumulate on every side. The little woman over in Fairfield had but little of Peterson's company during the past year, but he supported her in comfortable style, calling whenever an opportunity allowed. A week ago Peterson told his wife he was going to New York and would return at night. He has not been seen since, and this wife has found it necessary to sail a portion of the stock in the stora least first a property. A third woman from East Britiseport, claiming to be Peterson's wife, has been to the police making inquiries for him.

Their Marriage Annulsed. A. H. King & Co.'s Cinthing Money. Between Bleecker and Houston streets on Broadway is one of the largest ready-made clothing houses in New York—that of A. H. King & Co. So comprehensive in

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sleber and Carrie M, Bleber. The couple were married two years ago, and they have lived at 172 Lefforts place. Both attended the Church of Our Father, and were well known in society on the fill. Mrs. Sieber brought the suit for the marriage. The hearing was conducted with close dedoors. The plaintiff assumes her maiden name. Carrie B. Jones, his last the privilege of marrying again. The defendant also has this privilege. reordinary values offered this week.

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PENSION OFFICE SCANDAL.

THE MINORITY REPORT SEVERE ON COMMISSIONER RAUM.

It Says the Pension Bureau Has Been Made the Spawning Place for Corporations and a Statt for Bartering Boubtful Patents-Advancing Pension Cintum for on Attorney Who Had Endorsed Mis Note for the Num or \$25,000,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-The minerity of the special House Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Pension Commissioner Raum, Messrs. Lewis and Goodnight have united in the preparation of a report set-ting forth their opinion of the results of the investigation.
As to the first charge—the sale of refrigerator

stock to Pension Office employees-the report comments upon the refusal of the Commissioner to produce the books and papers of the company, notwithstanding repeated forts to secure the evidence. It says that notwithstanding the sweeping assertions of the Commissioner that the lists he did produce contained the names of all the stockholders, it appeared from Mr. Smyser's testimony that other persons not named did own stock. The investigation proceeded until near its close with-out revealing the fact that a subsidiary corporation had been organized by Gen. Raum, Bradley Tanner, and five other persons not named. which was to do business under the parent company's patent, and different from it only in name. Both the Commissioner and Bradley Tanner had repeatedly stated before the committee that no employee of the Pension Office owned, directly or indirectly, any stock in the Universal Refrigerator Company, and the ex-Istence of the Columbia Universal Refrigerating Company (the sub-company) was unknown to the minority until, almost at the close of the investigation, in answer to a question by Mr. Cooper, the Commissioner admitted that there was such an organization, and that Bradley Tanner, an employee of the Pension Office, owned stock in and was secretary of the corporation, which is part and parcel of the Universal Refrigerating Company, and to all intents and purposes identical with it. Tanner is

also acting private secretary to Commissioner Raum, and it is in evidence that he made trips to Virginia in the interest of the enterprise, attended its meetings, transcribed its minutes. and wrote many letters in relation to its business dictated by Commissioner Raum, and a part of this work was performed in office hours. He endeavored to enlist persons who went to the Peasten Office on husiness in this enterprise. He received no pay for these services from the corneration, but was promoted during the period of these services by Gen. Raum, with an increase of salary from \$1.600 to \$1.800, without the assignment of any new duties.

to \$1.800, without the assignment of any new duties.

Reference is made to the refusal of the majority to investigate the character of the refusal of its to investigate the character of the refrigerator patents, robusthstanding the fact that competent witnesses were present to testify that the history of the enterprise was full of crock-dness, and that the scheme was impracticable and worthless, and that Tanner was a stockhoider. It is also asked whether it is not reasonable to suppose that Gen. Raum's official position enabled him to make the deal by which a member of Congress was induced to purchase \$20,000 of the stock. If this between it is asked whether Gen. Raum does not owe it to the good name of his high office to demand a most thorough investigation. Say the majority:

demand a most thorough investigation. Say the minority:

We very much regret that Gen, Raum has considered it necessary to play upon the distinction without a difference in nonenclature, only to withhold and concell the real status of his refrigerating commany and the relation of Bradies Tanner thosets. We declare for a full investigation of this tranch of the subject, and lamont the conduct of a public official who fuvokes the fine technicalities of criminal law to screen himself from proper investigation, and to him from the public view the details of a business which is being conducted from one of the tiovernment interests, and concerning the

business which is being conducted from one of the Government Eureaus, and concerning the character of which so many and such damaging charges have been made.

The second charge relates to the advancement of pension claims for a certain attorney in consideration of his tecoming surety on the Commissioner's note for \$25,000. On this point the report releast of the evidence touching Mr. Lemon's letter suggesting the immediate adjunctation of completed pension area to beputy Commissioner Lincoln's adverse report and that of Chief Bryant, which it says, clearly delines the objections to the "compert, and that of Chief Bryant, which it rays, clearly defines the objections to the "completed files" system, and were made while the resisted neither interest nor feeling to has the resisted neither interest nor feeling to have the feeling the feeling to have the feeling to have the feeling to have the feeling the feeling to have the feeling the feel

Then the report proceeds to crid ise the "completed files" order, saying that practice shows that from 50 to 80 per cent, of the caims certified to be complete were not really so, and though these eases may be, and often are controlly unprepared, yet when thus called up by attorneys they taked precedence over all other claims, though others be entirely complete and thoroughly meritorious. A witness testified that of 100 cases taken from the completed files only 19 were really complete, yet no attorney has been punished. If the power to restrain attorneys from imposing on the de-

ed lies only 19 were really complete, yet no attorney has been punished. If the power to restrain attorneys from imposing on the department resus so soly with the Commissioner, so much the more imperative the demand upon him to reliain from placing himself under obligations of any sort to attorneys, and especially those having large business before his bureau.

Comment is made upon the evidence that the "completed files" order was made on Jan. 6 hast, and that on the following day Lemon became the surety of Commissioner Raum for \$12,000, and that the arrangement for forcowing this money was made at the Pension Office. The report asks why the loan was made, and says that no intimate friendshin is shown to have existed between the Commissioner and the Lemon, and there were no business relations before. Why should Mr. Lemon, a good business man, risk \$12,000 upon one who is afraid to have his solvency inquired into?

The system was just what Mr. Lemon de-

ness relations before. Why should Mr. Lemon. a good business man, risk \$12,000 upon one who is afraid to have his solvency inquired into?

The system was just what Mr. Lemon demanded, and as soon as established he was really to underwrite for the Commissioner, which he had never before done, though often consulted by the Commissioner a out his needs. It is thus clear, says the report, that Mr. Lemon was favored and benefited. It is equally clear that Commissioner I sam was place d under obligations to Mr. Lemon, something no rugged integrity can approve and no delicate sense of propriety endure. In conclusion the report reads:

"Thus it seems to us that the Commissioner of Pensions has not properly esteemed the delicate duties and section responsibilities of his good office; or has be measured up to that high standard of purfoite consideration for the turble service which should prevail in this department, adjudicating the disbursament of nearly one-third of the entire revenues of the tovernment. The Fension Office is altogether too sacred a place for the development of the personal thritt and enterprise manifested in this re-ord it was established that the nation might properly care for those to whom it owes a gratitude too sacred for trilling. It is a monument to the munificence of a grateful people, and its hundreds of employees should be mini-ters of nercy, not stock gambiers. That a place thus hallowed should have used into a spawning place for concrations and a stall for barriering doubtful patients, is a reflection upon our covernment a degradation of the public service, which scannot be too strongly condemned.

If the real and sensitive demands of the coession be measured by the example of the forbarrier Ractring in the Fons in his result.

As a misority of the commission from the sensition of the public service which a report will not be made until that time.

As Eigeness Leg.

An Electric Log. New London, Oct. 1.—Capt. Beebe of this port has been out with his tog Free Lance, testing the morits of an electric log, the inven-

tion of a Pacific coast steamb at Captain, who died before completing it. A New London reis a small brase tube at the end of which is a propeller. Within the tobe are whose table at the end of which is a propeller. Within the tobe are whose that are set in motion by the propeller when the instrument is drawn through the witer. The whole mechanism is connected by a wire with staticty and dist which may be need a ywhere on long do the very and distance on the drawn the compared the distances indeed on the shart with the report of the electric log indicator. Four tests were made, and the log registered the distance accurately, and the log registered the distance accurately. lation has worked on it for several months. It

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viction that nowhere in America can be found equal choice and equal values in furniture of standard quality. All the manufacturing centres of the world represented. Then, sands of Imported Novelties not to be seen elsewhere.

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HELP FOR MRS. KEEN.

Burint Yesterday of the Man Who Killed Himself at the Von Dyke House, Subscriptions are rapidly flowing in for the benefit of Mrs. John Keen of 132 Plane street Newark, whose husband, crazed by the loss of three children in a few hours by diphtheria. committed suicide in this city on Monday morning. More than \$450 was acknowledged

in that city yesterday.

The body of the suicide was interred in Pairmount. Cemetery at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The funeral services were held in the chapel near the cometery gate, and the Rev. Dr. Waters of the North Reformed Church officiated. The pall bearers were six of Mr. Keen's shopmates. Mrs. Keen and her eldest

cold weather and lighted first, which down the damp air from the poorly vention doelnot. The damp infected air, laden with spores, is drawn into the living rooms and creates colds, some throat and diplitherin. Before fires are started, he says, collars should be thoroughly cleaned and alread, and then dried out by exposing quicklime in them. The quicklime rapidly alsorbe moisture and is a wholesome decolorizer and disinfectant. The importations of French gowns exhibited yester day at B. Altman & Co.'s. Sixth avenue and Nuclearth street, are indeed things of beauty, and the women with purses long enough to secure one or more are to be envied. Not only gowns, but cleaks, wraps, ten gowns, &c., of equal heauty, are included in the recent importations. A feature of many of the costumes is a cape, muff, and hat to match. One from Feitx is of soft, diagrams striped cream and light brown camels hair, which has the effect of beings color. The creas is princess, trimmed on the edge of the edge of the stripe in the ring of the cape and a pleating of the edge of the edge of the stripe of the edge of the edge of the stripe of the edge of the wait in the fruit and that to some instance trimms; with stone mat have and having a large flating color trimms; with stone mat is. A muff of the cloth, further and trimme is with some into the capturban bordered with further and trimme is with a gray tire, complete this unique gow. tations. A feature of many or the costumes is a cape



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